| Index to Advertisements. |              |              |   |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| Amusements               | 874777777777 | 64 4 6 2,3 4 | Marriages & Deaths. 5 Miscellan ous 7th 6t & S New Publications 6 Ocean Steamers 6 Proposals 7 Real Estate 7 Savins's Banks 7 Special Notices 5 Steamboate & RR 3 Snumer Resorts 7 Toachers 7 | 5.4<br>4.3<br>8.5<br>1.3 |

### I neiness Monices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will begin in the SUNDAY TRIBUNE will begin in The Sunday of a new story by Edwar Fawcett titled "An Ambitious Woman." This is a story of New york life and social aspirations, and is likely to prove of every the sunday of the sunday of

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED for INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION

OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Comte de Chambord is better In the House of Commons yesterday Mr.
Trevelyan answered several questions relative to pauper emigration. — The report that China had rejected the French proposals relative to Ionquin is confirmed. — The disabled steamship Belgravia has arrived at Queenstown. — The King of Saxony has had a narrow escape from death. \_\_\_\_ The cholers is making sad ravages in Egypt. === The Duke of Marlborough is dead.

DOMESTIC.-Striking miners at Ely, Vt., drove the superintendent out of town yesterday and threatened to desiroy property. —— Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, died on Wednesday night. = Five officials at Hot Sulphur Springs were killed by a masked mob. — John Reed was arrested at Staples Mills, Minn., for murder committed twelve years ago. === The National Council of Education met at Saratoga.

Three men were killed and seven houses were destroyed by lightning near Dover, N. H.

The single eculi race at Lake George was won by Jennisom, of the Princeton crew.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.-J. Armoy Knox, Editor of

Texas Siftings, and D. B. Sheaban fought a duel near Far Rockaway yesterday; Knox was slightly wounded. \_\_\_ The mercury was 20 lower than on Wednesday and there was a cooling shower, --- The amount of damage to the Aurania has not been demined. === More assisted mmigrants arrived yesterday, === The Providence baseball nine won an easy victory over the New-York team. A boat capsized in the bay on Wednesday and two persons were drowned. —— Oold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412's grains). 82.73 whole party in its heart is in favor of free cents. == Stocks were dull but strong, and closed at the highest price for the day.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE tocal observations dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with elight changes in temperature and chances of hight in season and out of season" tariff debate rain late in the day. l'emperature vesterday : Highest, 93°; lowest, 75°; average, 804°.

THE TRIBUNE will begin in its issue of Sunday next the publication of a new story by Edgar Fawcett, entitled

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN.

This is a story of New-York life and social aspi and is likely to proce of even greater interest than Mr. Faucett's former novel, "A Gentleman of Leisnre," which was especially popular in social circles throughout the city.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. poetpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

The potters have some reason for regarding their trade prospects as improved by the new tariff law. They were evidently in need of a larger measure of protection. The importations of crockery up to July 1 of this year increased in value \$2,000,000 over the same time last year. The pottery industry is yet comparatively in its infancy, but there is no reason why it should not rapidly improve.

The life of Archbishop Purcell, which was ended on Wednesday night, ought to serve a useful, lesson to Roman Catholic prelates. He was eminently successful in all his church work, but his career was clouded by his disastrous failure as a financier. The financial reverses which overtook him in 1879 were the result of childish ignerance of sound business ethods. His integrity was never doubted. and bad he adhered to spiritual work he would have ended his days in peace and with great

The Scott law, taxing the liquor traffic in Ohio, is proving a most effective campaign measure for the Republicans. In Cincinnati it was thought necessary a while ago to borrow \$1,000,000 to carry on the city government, but under the Scott law already \$400,000 has been collected from the liquor traffic. As General Grosvenor says, in a conversation printed in to-day's TRIBUNE, this new urce of revenue is inexhaustible and perenpial, and it will lower the rate of taxation. That is not likely to burt the Republicans, seeing that Judge Hoadly is one of the chief opponents of the Scott law. The Republicans also have the advantage of not running candidates for the sidency and the Senatorship at this time.

The Greely Relief Expedition is now on its way to Smith Sound, and is apparently well fitted for the voyage. The Proteus has before shown her seagoing qualities in the Arctic re-gions; and there is no reason to believe that the Yantic is not well adapted for the purpose of There is only a slender chance for the Proteus's making a higher latitude than the Neptuse's limit last year. Smith Sound in ordinary years is closed by an impassable barrier of ice a degree lower down than the Neptune found it. There is not much hope, therefore, of reaching Lieutenant Greely this year, but if a winter station can be established in the exact spot where he will look for it when forced to push south, the safety of the ex-plorers will be amply assured. Happily, there is a fair prospect of accomplishing that end.

The outlook for city taxpayers is not cheerful, according to the debt statement for July 1. The not funded debt increased \$173,539 during the month of Sune. Since the beginning of the Restoration and enabled him to profit by the year bonds for nearly \$2,000,000 have been issued for various public improvements. The Aqueduct Roard organized yesterday, and it will not be long before it will be calling for a large issue of bonds. If the taxpayers could feel assured that the money for all these public improvements could be carefully and honestly expended they would not regret the outlay. The docks and slips, the streets, public buildings, etc., need to be improved, and an increased supply of water cannot be obtained soon enough to meet the public demand. But the economies in the administration of the city government which would admit of these improvements without increasing the burdens of the taxpayers are entirely neglected. As it is, the valuation of real and personal property is increased, the tax rate also, and apparently

the public debt. It will be difficult for intelligent persons to believe that a duel has been fought almost within the limits of this city. Hamilisting as the fact is, there is some satisfaction in knowing that it in no sense represents the customs, manners, or intelligence of the people of this city. Both of the participants are natives of Ireland and Southerners by adoption; it is charitable to suppose that they imbibed their duelling propensities from their Southern fireeating associates. Mr. Knox, who issued the challenge, is a citizen of Texas, while Mr. Sheahan served in Lee's army and calls Virginin his home. Had they fought in Texas or Virginia there would have been no cause for wonder, but it is mortifying to think that they should have been permitted to make asses of themselves within the State of New-York. It will be in order for the police to explain why they allowed the two men to leave the city for the purpose of fighting a duel, after they had been informed that a challenge had been issued and accepted.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR A SHINDY. It is evident that the free-trade Democrats

will not be suppressed without a struggle. They see that Mr. Randall's election to the Speakership is probable, but are determined that it shall not come to pass until the freetraders are given terms. Congressman Frank Hurd, of Ohio, one of the few free-trade Democrats who are not afraid to stand by their be lief, declares that Mr. Raudall cannot elected unless he makes a bargain with the free-traders to so "constitute the Committee on Ways and Means that it will formulate and present to the House a bill providing for a tariff for revenue only." More than this, Mr-Hard says Mr. Randail must give assurance that "nulimited opportunity shall be given to discuss and pass upon this tariff question." No man who does not agree to this can be elected Speaker. "From the day Congress meets until the session closes," continues Mr. Hurd, "by day and by night, in season and out of season, 'this issue will be made paramount." We profoundly hope that Mr. Hurd is right.

Nothing would give the Republicans of the country more pleasure than to see the Democratic majority in the next House devoting its days and nights to an unrestrained tariff discussion. The Iroquois banquet with Carter Harrison overloaded would be as nothing compared to it in point of fun. It would be a patriotic performance of the highest kind, for it would show the country what would happen were the Democrats to be trusted with power. But we are much afraid that Mr. Hurd, like Mr. Beck, underestimates the trade, but an immense majority of its members are in favor of keeping still about it till they get possession of the Government. They know well enough that a "a day and night, would ruin the party utterly so far as 1884 is concerned. They will en-deavor to make Mr. Randall Speaker for the very purpose of suppressing such a debate, and while they are likely to elect him; Mr. Hurd's defiant talk is pretty good evidence the contract.

The outcome will be awaited with great interest. Never was a political party in a more curious position than the Democracy will be when they assemble at Washington in December. As Mr. Hurd says, "it is committed to tariff for revenue only." For forty years that has been its position, and nobody doubts but that is its real position to-day. Yet it will enter Congress with a large section of its members saving: "Hush! keep still! Say "nothing about the tariff or you will shake the "public confidence in us. Let us lie low on "that till we get into power, and then we will " make short work with protection." A smaller a etion, headed by Messra, Hurd, Springer, Carlisle and Blackburn, will enter shouting: "The party is for free trade now as it always "has been, and the way to win next year is "to kick up a big free-trade racket." It i our opinion that both sections will score a partial victory. The Hush section will powerful enough to elect Mr. Randall, and the Racket section will be strong enough to get loose afterward. The ultimate result will be that the party will be found to enter the next Presidential campaign under its true colors as a free-trade organization. The Republicans ask no better luck than that.

# THE ORLEANS PRINCES,

The breach between the houses of Bourbon and Orleans, which will be closed by the death of the Comte de Chambord, may be said to have opened a century ago with the famous diamond necklace trial. The fifth Duc d'Orleans, known in history as Philippe Egalité. married the granddaughter of Louis XIV., and after doubling his immense fortune by lucky speculations and shrewd building investments, quarrelled with the Court. That proud-spirited Queen, Marie Antoinette, had many bitter enemies in Paris, but he was the most malignant and resentful of them. He headed a Court party in opposition to her, was among the first to denounce her when she was implicated in the mysterious robbery of the diamond necklace, and, as there is every reason to believe, induced that audacious adventuress, the Countess Lamotte-Valois, to drag her into the scandal and to overwhelm her with reckless defamation. His antipathy to the Queen carried him into the ranks of the rising Parliamentary Opposition, where he intrigued against the Court, counselled the conversion of the States General into a National Assembly, sympathized with the mob in its assault upon the Bastile, and finally voted for the death of his cousin, Louis XVI. His intimate association with the Jacobins and ostentatious assumption of a Republican name did not rescue him from the guillotine, but his breach with the Court opened the way for the succession of his son, Louis Philippe, to the throne forty years after, when Charles X., the grandfather of the Comte de Chambord, was banished from France.

It was Philippe Egalite's vote in the Convention against Louis XVI. that estranged Louis Philippe from his Rourbon cousins after

the Revolution of 1830. Like his father, be professed to be attached to Liberal principles, but the motives of his political action culminating in the "Three Glorious Days" and the establishment of the Constitutional Monarchy are to be ascribed mainly to his hatred of the Bourbon princes, who had never forgiven his father's treachery and crime. Apparently the Orleans princes, who have survived the political vicissitudes of the half century intervening since the downfall of Charles X., have ceased to be in sympathy with the movement which restored for a season the fortunes of their house. Louis Philippe's sons, the Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville and the Dus de Montpensier, have grown conservative in their declining years, reverting to some of those eighteenth-century ideas from which their ancestor, Philippe Egalité, broke away, and regarding the Revolution of 1830 as an un-fortunate event for the family, inasmuch as it was logically little less than a usurpation, although it could be justified on the score of political necessity. The Comte de Paris, being the oldest son of the last Duc d'Orleans, is the head of the Orleans house, and he has made no secret of the fact that he considers it a greater honor to be the heir of the grandson of Charles X. than to be the grandson of Louis Philippe. The Orleans princes have no talent for reactionary intrigues. They will probably never regain the throne either of the Orleans or of the Bourbon dynasty if it be necessary for them to become conspirators against France. The hereditary rights may pass to them as a matter of inheritance from the Comte de Chambord, but they will never be Bourbons in spirit. Nevertheless, they have conservative instincts, and have had leisure for philosophical reflection upon the tendencies of French history and the consequences of Louis Philippe's reign. They ceased long ago to celebrate the anniversary of the "Glorious Days in July." They may have gone so far as to regret that Louis Philippe did not consent to become Regent for the Comte de Chambord, instead of

seizing the crown himself. The Orleans princes may renounce the revolutionary ideas of Philippe Egalité and question the expediency of Louis Philippe's action, but they cannot get rid of one of the characteristic traits of their house. They have never been taunted with lack of courage; they have vinced genuine ability in war and on the sea; they have an enlightened judgment respecting public affairs; they can write admirable histories and can master the science of political economy; they have all the domestic virtue and intellectual gifts which a family of reigning princes would require; but one thing they have always lacked, and it was the gift with which Louis Philippe was most slenderly endowed-they are not popular. Poor Louis Philippe had a hundred good qualities, but he never succeeded in making his subjects like him. He sought to play the part of King to everybody's satisfaction, and often sacrificed his dignity in ostentations efforts to court popularity, but his reign in this respect was a signal failure. The Orleans princes to-day are known as one of the best educated and most amiable houses in Europe, but while their good qualities and patriotic feeling are recognized, they are not liked in France-they lack that personal prestige which would be worth more than all else if they should ever be restored to

TAMMANY'S "LONG TALK."

Mr. W. Bourk Cockran, the orator who entertained the Tammany Society with a "Long Talk " on Wednesday, seems to be not without a fine vein of humor. His tribute to the Tammany Society itself was about as funny as anything that ever was said in that temple of comedy. Standing up before an audience composed absolutely of office-holders or officeseekers, every one of whom knew that in the very crisis of its fate the Republic met its worst and most dangerous enemy in this same bout its history being "the history of Ameri can liberty," its labors having " resulted in the "creation of the purest democracy the world "has ever seen," and the Republic being "as "it grew under the teachings and practice of "Jefferson and the laborious vigilance of "the Tammany Society, perhaps the most perfect device for the social regulation of man that has ever been given to the world." Any man who can talk to that sort of men in that sort of style must be a born comedian. His humor would no doubt have been better appreciated if the boys had not been somewhat impatient to get through with the oratory and get at the wine down

His prediction concerning the future of Tammany and the time when its labors shall bear fruit was neat, graphic, beautiful and rue. "When," he says, "in the fulness of time this generation will have passed away; when the vast fields and wide prairies of th "West, the fertile valleys and productive hill-'sides of the South, and the busy factories and teeming workshops of the North and East will support and employ the energies of hundreds millions; when the Harlem River shall have become the centre of your city's pop-'ulation; when the telephone, working beneath "the waves, shall bring the people of "the world into metantaneous verbal communication with each other; when the "electric light shall have destroyed darkness as the telegraph and telephone will have an-"nihilated space-then may the labors of the 'Tammany Society of to-day bear their proper "fruit." This is all just as pretty and just as true as the remark of the veteran to the young poet: "Your poetry will be read, sir, when Shakespeare is forgotten." The veteran quieted his conscience, however, by adding sotto voce, "and not till then. Very likely Mr. Cockran had a mental reservation to the same effect.

The orator among other things adorned the Press with a touch or two of his genial humor. After pointing out the sources of its power and paying a tribute to its influence, he went on to say that after all "it is powerless "to form public opinion, and is important "only as a vehicle to give it expression." The proofs of this statement he says found in the study of the lives "of two men now conspicuously eminent "in American politics." These two he describes as patriots who have been abused as men never were before. "The vocabulary of abuse was exhausted"; they were likened to the beasts of the field, and all "that was deprayed or detestable in animal "nature was used to describe their methods "and their morals," and yet, he says, "slan-"dered, maligned and misrepresented in the press, caricatured and lampooned in the prints, secure in the characters which their lives had established, they remained serenely unmoved in the midst of this storm of vituperation and traduction. Disdaining to explain, and scorning to deny, they have both obtained a popular verdict against their "vilifiers, and to-day one is Governor of

"among his fellows, the trusted leader of a great organization, and his name is engraved by the hands of confidence, respect and affec-"tion on the hearts of the members of the "Tammany Society." That is to say, the powerlessness of the Press in forming public pinion is shown in the fact that Benjamin F. Butler is Governor of Massachusetts and John Kelly is "Boss" of Tammany Hall. Mr. Cockran is a man of lively imagination as well as a fine vein of humor. On the whole the "Long

Talk " was a very entertaining performance. RENEWING HER ALLEGIANCE.

The Fourth of July is always a great day for Tammany Hall. It marks the high tide of the year in her calendar. And naturally enough. For it is the occasion when all her sons, from John Kelly down, renew their allegiance. The renewal ceremony, in conformity with the genius of our institutions, is characterized by an Arcadian simplicity. There is no kissing of crossed swords. There is no swearing on bended knees at consecrated altars. There is no sacrifice of beast, bird or human being to the shades of Thomas Jefferson. Those who purpose to renew their allegiance walk up to an extemporized bar in the wigwam "drink her down." That is all there is of the renewal ceremony. The fluid used is beer, or a more flery potion. The big chiefs are understood to renew exclusively with champagne, the intermediate statesmen with a variety of mixed drinks, and the rank and file with lager. It was an Indian, but not of the Tammany tribe, we believe, who once took occasion to express the opinion that too much fire-water was just enough. It is understood that the typical Tammanvite, although not indorsing this sentiment, holds that on each recurring Fourth of July it is but patriotic to renew allegiance several times, if not oftener, the theory being that if it is worth while to renew allegiance at all, it is worth while to renew it thoroughly. The renewal ceremonies of this year were largely attended. All Tammany seemed beut

upon thorough renewing. Rumor has it that seldom if ever in the history of the organization were so many kegs and bottles opened. Those renewed who had never renewed be-fore, and those that had always renewed renewed the more. No statistics have yet been furnished for publication, but it is safe to say that in the history of the renewal of allegiance the ceremony was never so copiously accomplished. Young Tammunyites, middle-aged Tammanyites, venerable Tammanyites shouldered and elbowed one another as, in perspiring procession, they eagerly pressed forward to renew. It was a suggestive spectacle-another emphatic indication of the unwasted vigor of the Democratic party.

In addition to the renewals Tammany celebrated the Fourth with speeches. But the speeches, being as dry as the gentlemen who came to renew, are not worth commenting

TENEMENT-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Sanitary science has done much to improve the condition of tenement houses in this city within a few years; still what has been accomplished is only the beginning of the required work of civilization. Remedies have yet to be devised for many of the evils of the system. It was thought, before the completion of the elevated railroads, that they would do much toward relieving the overcrowded condition of the tenement districts, but they have had very little effect. The Board of Health devotes a large proportion of its labors to the tenement houses, and under its methods of inspection and the enforcement of the Sanitary Code there has been a decided improvement in the health of those districts. The hot weather of the present week, however, has increased the mortality in tenement houses. It is of the greatest importance that this high

death rate should be reduced. The Health Board has not yet appointed its summer corps of physicians for which an appropriation was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This is the time Tammany Society, he caimly talked to them when those physicians can be of the most service, longer delayed. The tenement-house regions are divided into fifty districts, and one of the summer corps of physicians is assigned to each district. It is his duty to visit every room in his district, treat all sick children, furnish necessary medicines, give advice to the mothers, place in their hands instructions for the care of infants, distribute tickets for excursions, and aid the regular sanitary corps in reporting ail violations of the law.

The effect of tenement houses on the

death rate is shown by the fact that about 70 per cent of the deaths in this city occur in the overcrowded districts. In one single block in the XIth Ward there are 52 tenement houses occupied by 589 families-in all 2,356 inmates. There are several such blocks, with an average of 760 inhabitants to the acre. In three years tenement houses have been built to accommodate 100,000 persons. The influence of the tenement-house system upon the moral and physical welfare of our citizens is a matter of the utmost importance, not only to the half of the population actually residing in such houses, but to every family in the city. No opportunity should be lost to improve in every way possible the cheerless cordition of the inmates of such houses. Free excursions prove an important auxiliary to the efforts of the Health Department toward improving and preserving the health of the tenement-house chi'dren. But such excursions are not equal to the protracted soloarn in the country furnished by THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund. Many a child breathing the devitatized atmosphere of the tenement houses will be glad to learn that the Fresh Air trips will begin tomorrow, when a party of 100 boys and girls will be taken to Waverley, Tioga county, for, a two weeks' sojourn.

To S. S. Cox, candidate for Speaker: Just you write to Mr. Collinge, the famous English swummer. He should be able to inform you how to keep your head above water.

The trial of the Jews accused of murdering a Christian child and of mixing her blood with their Passover bread, which began nearly a fortnight ago in a small city of Hungary, is almost precisely similar in details to that of the ninety-two Jews who were tried in Westminster. A. D. 1250, charged with the murder of Hugh of Lincoln, a boy of eight. Hugh's body being found in the well or a Hebrew naurer, it was declared that he had been crucified by the principal Jews of England and his blood mixed with their broad; whereupon the boy was elevated into a saint, whose bones had healing qualities. Eighteen of the Jews, who were mad enough to demand that they should not be judged by Christians alone, were sentenced by Henry III. to be drawn in his presence, which was done, we are told, "in the morning, and after the King had his dinner they were quartered." The property of the ninety-two Jews was seized by the rapacious Queen Eleanor, which conclusion explains the whole story from the beginning. The famous burning of Jews in la, in 1370, grew out of a similar charge, only there it was the sacred wafers that were pro-fanely stabbed and immediately became alive, spouting blood with groans and cries. In short, "viliflers, and to-day one is Governor of whenever the money or land of the Jews was "Massachusetta, the other stands pre-eminently wanted by the King or the Church in any European

country this story of the murdered child and Passover brend has cropped up. If the reports are true of the present trial in Nyireghyhaza, it will prove quite as effective in wringing money out of the Jews as it has ever done.

The World newspaper printed the Declaration of Wednesday "as a matter of Independence on news," remarking as it did so that "thousands of citizens in this glorious Republic will see it for the first time in The World to-day." The intelligence of readers who never saw the Declaration of Inde pendence until then is well matched by the enter-prise of the newspaper that printed it "as a matter of news." But we hardly think they can be counted by "thousands."

PERSONAL.

Johanna Wagner, niece of the great composer, has been appointed a professor of singing at the Muntch Conservatory. She is the first woman ever chosen for such a professorship in Germany.

Signor Papotti, the Italian sculptor, who has been at work at his art in Cleveland for some time, will now visit Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, and in the early autumn will sail for home from the last-named

On January 4, 1885, and February 24, 1886, will occur the one hundredth anniversaries of the birth of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and it is proposed to erect a fitting monument to their memory in Hanau,

Governor Pattison has been chosen President of the Pennsylvania branch of the National Jefferson Monument Association, and Representatives Ran dall and Kelley, and Messrs. Clayton McMichael, Charles Emory Smith, A. K. McClure, W. M. Sin-gerly and Daniel Dougherty are among the offi-

Mrs. Frank Leslie's friends contradict the renewed story of her engagement to the Marquis de Leuville. Mrs. Leslie was in London, during June, in the height of the season. Lord Houghton gave a luncheon to her, and in various ways she met a great deal of the literary society of London. But the compliment which she doubtless prizes the most was the personal attention of the proprietor of The London litusizated News in calling to essort her over his establishment and give her an opportunity to compare it with her own.

Of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, John Bright's colleague in Parliament for Birmingham, and Presidept of the Board of Trade in the Gladstone Government, a Philadelphia Press correspondent writes: "He is quite young, looking to be not more than thirty-five. His face is almost beardless, but is not entirely destitute of adornment, for Le has a sharp and quite prominent nose, something like that of Wilham Pitt, and he has a solitary eye-glass stuck sgainst it, à la the conventional English swell. His dress is so stylish and airy that in our own country he would pass for a fop rather than for a great statesman."

The report that the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin has gone over to the Church of Rome arose, it is now stated, from the following occurrence: When the late Duke died, his son, Paul Fred erick, the present Duke, was living in Algeria, and he bastened home to attend his father's funeral, leaving his wife behind. During his absence a daughter was born to him, and when only a few days old was taken by the Duke's sister-in-law, the days old was taken by the Duke's sister-in-law, the Countess Olga Mocenigo, who was there on a visit, to be privately christened by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Algiers. This was done without the knowledge of either father or mother, and when the Duke returned and found it out, there was a family quarrel of the first magnitude.

A friend of the Hon, William D. Kelley has, The Roston Journal reports, received a letter from him. written since his arrival in London, from which it appears that the "Father of the House" is recovering his health and strength after the severe opera-tion which was performed upon him in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. He shows interest enough in condition of the fluances at the close of the fiscal year. In this letter he says: "Though still convalescing and some distance, I fear, from the entire recovery of my strength, I am here, after a voyage recovery of my strength, I am here, after a voyage enlivened by but two days of rough weather. I improved steadily while at sea and enjoyed every waking hour, but was prostrated by diarrhea soon after ianting, and am still a patient. Of course, I should not complain of this, but should rejouce that so soon after so serious an operation as that which was performed on my face before leaving home, I should have been able to make the voyage and to have made such satisfactory progress as to be able to allow my nurse to sail for home."

ALBANY, July 5 .- Governor Cleveland returned ere this morning after a two weeks' vacation. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The Secretary of the Navy

will leave Washington for New Hampshire to-morrow, to see his mother. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Adjutant General Drum left here to-night for the West accompanied by

Washington, July 5 .- Judge French, Assistant

Scoretary of the Treasury, has returned to Washington from Concord, N. H., where he went to attend the funeral of his daughter. He is now acting as Secretary. The Secretary is expected to return to Washington about July 10.

GENERAL OTES.

At the recent appual dinner of the London At the recent annual dinner of the London Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, which was presided over by General Lord Wolseley and attended by many distinguished men, more than \$5,000 was subscribed to the funds of the Association. In proposing their heulth and prosperity, the chairman emphasized the fact that there are 13,000 cab-drivers in the metropoits; and he linestrated their honesty by the statement that during the year 1882 nearly 19,000 articles left in cabs were turned over by the drivers to the police.

At his Fourth of July dinner at Belmont for the Philadelphia conservators. W. Charges W. Childe head

the Philadelphia newsboys, Mr. George W. Childs had 782 guests. They were a good-natured company of urchins, but not a particularly devontone, and when they were all scated at the table, the Rev. P. C. Davis found it advisable to ask the shortest kind of a blessing. The boys knew what they were there for, and performe the business in hand in uncommonly short time. They were at the tables only half an hour, but in that brief period they disposed of 500 pounds of meats, 400 quarts of ice cream, three large tubs of lemonade and a vast quantity of bread, vegetables and fruit.

There seems to be a longevity "boom" in

Philadelphia. During the first six months of the present year The Public Ledger chronicied the deaths of 509 persons who had lived to or beyond the age of eighty persons who had lived to or beyond the age of eighty years. This number exceeds the record for the first half of 1882 by twenty, and the record for the first half of 1881 by sixty, and nearly equals the total for the entire year 1874. It is noticeable also that the list for the six months just ended contains seventy-five no see women than men; and of the eighty-three individuals who lived to or beyond the age of ninety years, nineteen were men and sixty-four were women.

An army of banco men and miscellaneous

camblers has descended upon Denver in anticipation of profitable campaign; for that city is to be the meeting-

place, during the summer, of more associations of one sort and another than ever before assembled in a single season at any point in the West. A certain muscular Christian's mode of disposing of these gentry was this: "Whenever," he said, "a stranger shows an interest in my affairs I knock blue stranger shows an interest in my affairs I knock him down. If necessary I apologize afterward." This would be a rathor summary method of procedure in any case, and might occasionally result in knocking down an angel unawares, although it is surmised that angels' visits are few and far between in Denver. The fact is, and that is probably what the muscular Christian menut to express, that in e man who falls into a gambler's clutches deserves to be fleeced.

Two men named Summerfield and Weath-Two men named Summerfield and Weathersby, who recently returned to Butte, Montana, from a fishing excursion to the Big Hole country, brought back with them the story of an immense aerolite which fall near their camp, and likewise several pieces of the heavenly visitor to substantiate their narrative. During a terrific thunderstorm they saw the clouds torn asunder and from the rift a huge body descending with a train of smoke or vapor behind it. It struck the eacth with a concussion which shock their cabin, and asnk about three teet below the surface. As soon as trey had recovered from their terror they hastened to the spot, and after a little digging uncovered a stone having the appearance of lava, in shape a truncated cone, and weighing, in their opinion, from 500 to 600 pounds. The surface, which was still hot and emitted a sulphurous oute, was of a green hue and covered with amail holes such as might be made by finger tips in a soit paste.

The latest report of the British Consul-General at Havana expresses the opinion that although the

raint Havana expresses the opinion that although the definite abolition of slavery in Cuba will not be accomplished until 1888, slavery will have practically ceased to exist before the end of 1885. In 1880 more than 6,000 slaves were freed, in 1881 more than 10,000, and in 1882 about 17,000. The Autanomiata, general opponents of Spanish rule, and the active humanitarian

n agitation against the slave-owners. Case, tred where bruses have been simufated by getable julies rubbed into the skin of the slav utises are accepted by the Court as a sufficient ill-treatment, the device has been successi-ing the man so discolored to obtain a sanctyation as well as to bring unmerited of

TO WN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS

PERSONAL POLITICAL AND PRACTICAL FURTHER EXPERIENCE WITH UNION PRINTERS.—Deach as Taylor, like Martin Brown, has been having a year's las Taylor. Blee Marum Brown, has been having a year's experience with non-union printers, having previously had several years of trials and strikes with union men, of whom he employed a large number in his job office. He made up his mind that he had "been bossed long enough by men who fixed their own prices, selected their own foreman and measured their own work." go when they struck last year he put up a notice, "Ho union printers employed," and he now finds that he is making a living out of the business which he had been previously conducting for them. He eays he with sever again employ men who heave him or demand increased wages at the instigation of seclique against their own judgment of what is fair and right. Several union men wished to come back and abandon their union, as in the case of Martin Brown's employes, but Mr. Taylor refused to take them under any circumstances, though some of them had overdrawn their accounts when they struck at the order of the union.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF SUMMER BAILBOADING .- " 80 THE UNCERTAINTY OF SUMMER BAILROADING.—"Summer railroading." said Andrew R. Culver, the discoverer in modern times of Concy Island, and the builder of the first really rapid-transit road to that place; "is the queerest business in the world. It is like woman's beauty. It is put on for a brief time, and it comes and coes suddenly when it is on. You have to prepare every day for the unexpected, and in nine cases out of ton the unexpected doesn't happen in our business. Your receipts are a good deal like the size of the Dutchman's fatted hog, which didn't weigh when dressed as much as he expected, and he always suspected it wouldn't." "You have secured the western half of the island, I see." "Only the Point.—Mike Norton's Point," he answered; "and not the intermediate beach between the Pier and the Point." "It has been stated otherwise." "I know it has; but that statement was wrong. I've got a terminus the Point." "It has been stated otherwise." "I know it has; but that statement was wrong. Pve got a terminator my read at the Point. I should have had it long ago," he added, "but some of those interested with me thought I was too progressive when I extended the read there years ago, and backed out." Mr. Culver has been the proneer in Coney Island development and rapid-trausit schemes generally in Kings County. He was not a little disgusted at the defeat of his clorated railway project. recently, but he still keeps the sign of the East Rive Bridge and Coney Island Elevated road over his office

around the City Hall Park was removed a month ago with some misgivings as to the effect it would have on with some misgivings as to the effect. It would have on the appearance of the place. It was thought that the grass would soon be trampled out of existence, but hatdly a foot has been even stealthly pressed upon the green plots which the chain inclosure was supposed to pro-tect. The best reliance for the preservation of all-public places is in the American citizen's respect for his own laws and property. When Peter B. Sweeny insisted on laws and properly. When Peter B. Sweeny indisted on removing the iron fences inclosing Union and Madison Squares the same fear of trespassers was entertained, but it was an unfounded dread, fron fences are still maintained around the Bowling Green, the little gores at Thirty-third-st and Broadway and at Cooper Union, but they are equally unnecessary and unsightly, and the Park Commissioners ought to remove them. WHERE IS TRADE GOING !- R. H. Macy & Co. are do-

molishing the central building of their block at Sixth-ave, and Fourteenth-st., with the evident purpose of remoilsbing the central building of their block at Sixthave, and Fourteenth-st, with the evident purpose of rebuilding it in the style of the corner structure. Doubtless, in time they will purchase the other buildings which they now lease, and rebuilding in the same style, have a uniform building the full length of the block, with entrances on three streets. A. I. Stewart labored and waited many years to accomplish the same end with his Chambers-st, and his Tenta-st. Broadway stores. He lived just long enough to gratify his wishes; but by that time trade, to some extent, bad fled from the part of Broadway which he occupied. It west very largely to Sixth-ave, where Macy is. When trade thus suddenly followed travel, which had been transferred as by magic on the completion of the elevated road, from Broadway to Sixth-ave, Macy's was about the most northerly of the large retail dry goods houses then there. Now it is the most southerly. The interesting query which suggests itself is, "Where will trade be when Macy & Co. complete their changes in their Fourteenth-st, building?" Taus far, none of these large dry goods houses have ventured above Twenty-third-st, in Sixth-ave. The disposition seems to be to turn through Twenty-third to Broadway; but then, it may be added as not a little curious, none of them have appeared in the curious above. Twenty-thru to broadway, not a not a intie curious, none of them have appeared in.

Broadway above Twenty-thrd. And it is a question as yet whether they will follow the line of B

IMPROVEMENTS IN THEATRES AND COMPANIES.-The improvement of the Fifth Avenue Theatre which Augustin Daly pined for so long and vainly urged the managers of the Gilsey estate to make, John Stetsoo, the present lessee, has secured at his own expense. He has leased the lower floor of a bouse fronting on Broadway, just above Twenty-eighth-st., and will have an entrance just above I wenty-eighte-st, and with have an entrance through it to the loboy as it now exists. Other improve-ments will make the Firth Avenue attractive, but not necessarily successful. What Stetson needs to do is to give a superior entertainment to that of each of his three immediate neighbors—the Madison Square, Daly's and Wallack's. And that is about as difficult a task as any manager ever set for himse RAISING UP OPPONENTS.-"Mayor Low has been raising

up another Democratic caudidate to oppose him," remarked a Brooklyn gentisman on reading a paragraph about the possible candidacy of George L seney for Mayor. "Who!" was asked. "Young Beard, on of the rich city contractor, William H. Beard. He son of the rich city contractor, which is beerd. The has been for years by common consent a standing school Commissioner under all administrations. He vigorously opposed flow two years ago, and the other day Low refused to reappoint him. Now the McLaughin Democrata are talking of Beard for Mayor. He is popular, claves and would make a very good and independent sort of Mayor, if he could be elected."

# POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Watterson having failed to bulldozo Mr. Randall out of the Speakership race, is now trying to see what coaxing will accomplish. He tells Mr. Randail that he has his most distinguished consideration and that he wants to see him enjoy all the honors his abilities demand. "If I were you now," Mr. Watterson says, "I would decline the Speakership." You "have sque that lemon dry," and there is no more honor for toat lemon dry," and there is no wore honor for you in that position. If you will take the chairmanship of the Commutee on Appropriations you ose "sond your name resounding through the land and warm and rouse every Democratic near." Here "is a williant farmer for you. Mr. Runtail," "genutine leadership," and "above all harmony for the party and great usefulness." Now watch and see what what alacrity Mr. Randail accepts Mr. Watterson's offer.

Michigan is experiencing a surprise similar to that from which several other States are suffering. Last year the State elected a reform Democratic-Green-Last year the State elected a raform Democratic-Green-back Governor of the tidal-wave type. He has not figured any as a Presidential candidate, which fact is pretty strong proof that he sizes up ratner small as a statesman. Toe only thing he has done to attract atten-tion is in sending some of the most unique votoes to the Legislature that any Governor ever composed. It was helieved, however, that no was honest though as moless. But it is now discovered that he has been improving his opportunities by appointing his friends to sincourse and offices and making himself solid generally with tan wire-pulsers in his girtly. So another proof is given of the mistake the people made hat year when they imagined they would get reform by electing Democrats to Governoranius. General Butler is reported to have had a

General Butler is reported to have had a bureau in operation for some time in Washington working up his Presidential obaness. The chief effort has been directed toward discovering the attitude the South holds to him, and what prospect he has of currying that section solidly if he should ancoond in getting the Democratic Presidential nomination. If the press is any indication of Southern sentiment on the subject General Butter will have no difficulty in discovering how that section stands. It is unanimously opnosed to his nomination. The Charleston News my task it does not monwhather the Mariners Democracy can be called by Butler or not. "But we think we speak the unanimous centiment of Democrats in South Carolina when we say that such a notalization would break up the "Solid South" more auddenly and completely than any other political event under the sun."

The sort of information Judge Headly gets